

Social Monitoring Report

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Tajikistan: Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Agric	Agricultural
DP	Displaced Person
BT	Barqi Tojik
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Civil Code
DH	Displaced Household
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
ECD	Europe and Central Asia
ESD	Barqi Tojik PMU Environment and Social Department(now Monitoring Department)
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IOL	Inventory of losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ha	hectare/s
HH	household
HVTL	High Voltage Transmission Line
kg	Kilogram
LA	land Acquisition
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LC	Land Code
MEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
p.y.	per year
p.p.	per person
p.m.	per month
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right Of Way
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise/s
t	Tower
TJS	Tajik Somoni
TL	Transmission Line
USD	United States Dollars
ZOI	Zone of Influence



Glossary

Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off Date	The date after which people is NOT considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of DPs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground by the contractor.
Displaced Person (DP)	An individual, group or legal entity who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential plot, or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restriction on land use.
Displaced Household (DH)	A household who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential plot, or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restriction on land use.
Encroaches	Those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to business restoration which are due to DPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to relinquish all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation
Poor	Means those falling below the official national poverty line.
Replacement cost	Means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, and is the



Replacement Cost Study

amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Sharecropper

This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.

Significant impact

Means the same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, and is a person, who cultivates land, they do not own for, an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.

Vulnerable

Means 200 people or more experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or(ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating)

Means any people, who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes: (i) female headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five acres or less, which is not applicable in Tajikistan's irrigated sector where land sizes are only one hectare on average).

List of Local Terms

Local Terms	English Synonyms
Aryk	Irrigation channel
Dekhan farm	Farm under private management organized either individually, by a family or collectively
Hakim	Chairperson of District
Hukumat	District Administration
Jamoat	Sub-District, Sub-District Administration
Kolkhoz	Soviet time collective farm
Land committee	Responsible body of District for all land related questions
Mahalla	Village/Neighborhood
Mahalla Committee	Board of Mahalla Organization (with all citizens in the Mahalla area as members)
Oblast	Region
Rayon	District
Sotih	100 m ²
Sovkhoz	Soviet time state owned farm



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Project Description

1. The Republic of Tajikistan has received financing (grant) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the cost of Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project. Parts of this financing is being used for payments under the contract for Rehabilitation of Substation Rudaki, Extension of Substation Ayni and Construction of new 220 kV OHL between SS Ayni 220 kV and SS Rudaki; replacement of electricity meters, several current transformers and several voltage transformers, introduction of an advanced metering infrastructure, and introduction of a settlement system. BT, ADB and the Consultant has agreed on a preliminary alignment of the 50 m wide right-of-way (RoW) of the TL based technical considerations and the need to avoid traversing human settlements and private landholdings.

2. It is expected that the proposed project will improve electricity supply to households and industries in the country by reducing losses through metering entire high and medium voltage transmission grid and expand transmission capacity in Panjakent region presently suffering from load shedding.

3. This Compliance report has been prepared by the social and environmental safeguards monitoring department of the PMU Barqi Tojik to assess whether the implementation of the Addendum to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan of the power transmission line project complied with the stipulations of the approved addendum to LARP and ADB Involuntary Resettlement safeguards requirements. A satisfactory implementation of the LARP is a condition for ADB no objection to the start of physical civil works in the project sections with additional impact on land and income of the local communities.

1.2. Project Impacts

4. This document reports that there are some impacts on the lives of people living alongside the project stretches. Proper efforts have been taken to meet all the concerned mitigation measures to tackle the anticipated impacts as far as possible. The ultimate aim of this project is to have a positive impact on the lives of the project beneficiaries.

5. In accordance with the final design, for the construction of a new transmission line Ayni-Rudaki, require installation of 244 transmission towers (92 angle towers, 146 suspension towers, 3 transposition towers and 3 terminal towers). The main negative impact on the local residents are going to be caused by 88 foundations of these TL towers (20 angle and 68 suspension towers) which have been constructed on productive lands. The remaining 156 towers (72 angle, 78 suspension, 3 transposition towers and 3 terminal towers) have been built in mountain areas on the barren hills and empty land corridors, roads and wasteland; and haven't caused any direct social impact. However, based on the Tajik legislation, the areas taken for the TL towers on public lands have been compensated to hukumats, too, based on an inter-governmental nominal price. Temporary impacts on farmlands during the construction of the TL towers have also been accounted for.

1.3. Additional Impact

6. The additional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) was developed following a series of surveys, which was initially carried out in 2014, then in 2016-17. It follows the specifications of Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB. The final review and confirmation of impacts was done after the final detailed engineering design had been completed and indicated in the updated report. It



was assessed that the line construction as described in LARP, require neither shifting of buildings nor the households to be resettled.

2. METODOLOGY AND APPROACH

7. The Monitoring Team has prepared this Compliance Report based on the following parameters and objectives:

- i. Verification that all DPs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the Addendum to LARP document;
- ii. Assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation;
- iii. Assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable DPs;
- iv. Review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution
- v. Assessment of the satisfaction of the DPs;
- vi. Lesson learned to be applied to the next projects, and;
- vii. General assessment of Addendum 1 to LARP implementation and recommendations to ADB regarding provision of No Objection Letter to start the civil works;

8. The above work entailed a thorough review of all documents used for LARP Addendum. This included a systematic comparison of the impacts survey records with the compensation tallies. In addition, direct fieldwork and individual or group interviews with the DPs were implemented, to assess resettlement implementation, DP participation in decision-making and the provision modalities of compensations and allowances to them. Besides, direct fieldwork and individual or group interviews with the DPs were implemented in May and June of 2017 to assess resettlement implementation.

9. All documents related to the Addendum to LARP, data analysis provided by local authorities, data on asset registration and valuation methods, type of impacts etc., have been reviewed and analyzed.

3. ROUTE DESCRIPTION

10. With the finalization of design it was found that along 3.4 km additional stretch at Jamoat Chinor there are several added impacts. The towers 234 to 244 are being planned to be constructed in this stretch. The area lacks open space so the households encroached government land and their owner have land use certificate. Besides this 3.4 km stretch for new construction all other impacts were negated.



Figure1: Location Map of the Additional Impact of Project



4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4.1. Demographic Information

11. During the work of the commission, consist of representatives of the Consulting Company “AF Mercados EMI”, PMU and relevant Jamoat Land Committee and Districts it was found that additional 212 households were identified as owning land situated within the final transmission line route. In LARP, the owners of the above lands shall be deemed affected individuals or families.

12. Prior to the final design of the line it is possible to:
- identify the final areas required for construction of towers and those land areas, which would possibly be affected by the construction work and stringing or
 - know which land owners would be affected by the selection of land and the works.

Table 1: Basis Assumption for Land Acquisition

Towers	Detail
Total length of HVTL	95 km
Length of HVTL on agriculture areas	22 km
Required towers	244
Angle towers	92
Suspension towers	146
Transposition towers	3
Portal towers	3
Angle towers on agriculture land	20
Suspension towers on agriculture land	68

13. Thus, 88 towers have been installed on agricultural land (in some cases here included abandoned land, for example unused hills, channels and paths, etc., in order to avoid damage to land and crops), the length is 22 km, runs through agricultural land belonging to 309 landowners. Stretching the length of the wire on the OHL in 22 km and the use of the corridor width of 4 m to influence zone has fallen 88 000 sq mtr (8.8 ha).

4.2. General Description of Types of Impacts

14. Calculation of the estimated impact of towers for TL made as follows:
It's been require an area of 100-144 m² under the foundation of each angle towers and an area of 81-100 m² under foundation of each suspension towers.

15. Under the legal norms of Tajikistan, no agricultural or other land use activity is permitted under any erected transmission line tower. Therefore, acquisition has been permanent for the foundations of the towers. Towers in mountains/unused areas have been required transfer of land from the local administration to Barqi Tojik.

4.3. Impacts

16. The results of the calculation of the extent of land acquisition are provided below:

- Permanent land acquisition for tower construction:** The permanent acquisition of land in Ayni is 272.5 sq. m. of farmland while in Panjakent this figure is 111,747.72 sq mtr.



Table 2: Area of Cropland to be Acquired Permanently

Kind of Tower	Estimated Number of Towers on Cultivated Land		Total Area Required (m ²)	
	Ayni	Panjakent	Ayni	Panjakent
Angle	1	3	81	110,560.25
Suspension	2	12	191.5	1,187.47
Total	3	15	272.5	111,747.72

ii. Crops, which have been affected by the construction of towers

17. Crops grown at the tower's foundation area has been compensated by default regardless of whether or not the land user is able to collect the harvest before the impact. Before the contractor identifies the final places for the towers we can only provide data regarding average yields and their values. A total of 207 and 122 fruit bearing trees have been affected in Ayni and Panjakent respectively. Crop/per tree productivity for 1 year/kg is 192900 for Ayni and 3540640 in Panjakent.

Table 3: Total Crops Affected

Agriculture/Crop	Farmhouse	Percentage	Compensation
Ayni			
Apricot	9	25.81	23056
Grass	12	35.48	3758
Mulberry	1	3.23	312
Net	1	3.23	105
Poplar	2	6.45	874
Potato	2	6.45	325
Walnut	1	3.23	392
Wheat	5	16.13	402
Total	33	100.0	29224
Panjakent			
Apple	3	0.96	4800
Apricot	1	0.48	1050
Carrot	10	4.81	3354
Corn	16	7.69	2495
Grass	75	34.13	16436
Mulberry	1	0.48	541
Net	2	0.96	145
Onion	15	7.21	5602
Potato	75	36.06	40675
Sunflower	2	0.96	816
Tillage	2	0.96	48
Vegetables	1	0.48	384
Wheat	12	3.85	2695
Willow	2	0.96	416
Total	179	100.00	79457
Grand Total	205		108681

iii. Crops, affected by temporary land acquisition:



18. Construction of the towers required the workplace of 0.7 ha, including area under the foundations in Ayni and 4.0 in Panjakent. In general, for the construction and foundations needed about 6126.25 sq m in Ayni and 151780.2 sq m in Panjakent.

19. These figures for farmlands affected by crop loss due to temporary occupation during the construction and conductor tensioning, and do not include the losses of the access of machinery on construction sites.

20. DHs have been compensated by default for crop losses according to the market value at the time of land acquisition. It concerned to both kind of crops: which was grown at the time of construction/stringing towers and also, that crop which was kept from growing due to the impact. The actual crop on the affected land has been determined and compensation is calculated accordingly. Dominating sources of cash for farmers in Ayni are perennial, apricot, trees.

21. Below a chart with the affected persons is shown

Table 4: Number of Economically Displaced Persons

Losses	Ayni	Panjakent	Total
Permanent losses for towers	3	55	58
Temporary losses for work camps	23	124	147
Total*	26	179	205

*Number of DPs without double counting

4.4. Project Entitlement Matrix

22. The entitlement matrix below summarizes the compensation and entitlements due to the DHs based on the likely impacts of the Project.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix

Loss Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Permanent loss of land use rights	Holder of Land use Certificate from Hukumat, or the government (i.e. presidential land)	A compensation payment for losses of land right use in cash equivalent to market value of gross produce of the affected land multiplied by 5 years. If there are 1.5 or 2 cropping seasons per year this have been taken into consideration.	Project has resurveyed the plot and issue a new land certificate at no cost to the DH
Crops	As above	Crops affected by the towers and by stringing or tower transport have been compensated by default at market rate.	Project restored the land to its preconstruction condition.
Trees	Owners of affected trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit-bearing trees: Compensation in cash based on one year yield x the number of years needed to re-grow the tree at productive stage. Not yet productive fruit trees: Compensation in cash based on inputs x average age of trees. Seedlings: Based on seedlings cost plus inputs x 1 year. 	



Loss Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood trees: cash compensation based on wood volume x market value of the wood 	
Vulnerable households	Affected household	Additional cash allowance equal to market value of 25% of the gross produce of affected land.	
Permanent losses exceeding 10% of the total land per DH	Affected household	Additional cash allowance equal to market value of 25% of the gross produce of affected land x 5 years	Project tried to avoid acquiring land of small holders
Temporary Loss			
Temporary impacts	All relevant DPs	<p>For other unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives was used as the minimum benchmarks and appropriate impact mitigation measures have been sought to meet them.</p> <p>The payment for rented land during the construction, was based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land was restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder¹.</p>	
Unanticipated impacts			
Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All DPs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off-date.	Compensated as per the Project specific entitlement matrix.	

5. GENDER ISSUE

23. This Project has been categorised as No Gender Elements (NGE), i.e. it does not include any gender design features.

6. INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

24. The team interacted with the impacted persons, and informed them about the project, the nature and magnitude of impact, the policy of Government, ADB in mitigating the impact, the entitlement for various types of impacts etc. and counseling them to cooperate for smooth implementation of LARP for the additional DPs.

6.1. Consultation

25. The initial version of the LARP has been prepared in close consultation with some of the possible DHs who have been informed about the Project and its likely impacts. Other stakeholders consulted during the preparation of the initial LARP and the updated version of the plan include Jamoat leaders in Ayni Rayon in Dar-Dar and Urmetan Jamoats, and in Panjakent Rayon in the

¹ In the case that the Contractor and Land-use rights holder both agree in writing to leave the land area in a state precisely described in the agreement.



Jamoats of Serazm, Khalifa Hassan, Zudhzina, Loikh Sherali, and Rudaki. In Panjakent there was also a very close exchange of information with the representatives of the Rayon administration (Hakim, vice-chairperson of the Rayon for energy and for land issues, members of the Land Committee, the Department of Statistics, the Department of Agriculture, etc.). Neighbours in the project zone of influence were also contacted. Consultations were carried out with individual households during the DH socioeconomic survey, and with local leaders and officers at Jamoat and Hukumat levels.

26. During project implementation, consultation with DHs has been ensured through regular meetings were organized by the project management unit (PMU) and BT field offices. These meetings were used to tackle resettlement implementation problems and to undertake timely remedial actions. This also served as a forum by which the contractor kept DHs informed of the construction schedule, allowing for crop harvesting and steps both the contractor and the DHs can take in order to reduce impacts of construction on the environment and directly on the family (e.g. noise and dust reduction etc.).

6.2. Resettlement and relocation options for DHs losing agricultural lands

27. Consultations have been carried out with some of the possibly affected households. Compensation options have been discussed including cash compensation, land for land or a combination of approaches. The dialogue partners chose cash compensation for withdrawal of the land use in accordance with its cultivation value. As the consultations at Jamoat level and of the interview partners themselves indicate, most DHs are viewed as “cash-poor”, thus cash compensation for crop loss is important. As in Khatlon Oblast, and also in Zerafshan, alternatives to cash compensation are precarious as even the Land Committees do not have land and water rights for future distribution to farmers.

6.3. Community Responses to the Project

28. Given the immediate, potential impacts and benefits of the project, community response was not much different from place to place. Those consulted generally accepted the necessity of the project. They also appreciated the efforts of the implementing agency to minimize adverse social impacts. In some cases people even declared that in order to support the project they would not ask for compensation payments-“If our electricity supply was later made sustainable both in summer and winter”.

29. Relevant Hukumat and Jamoat officials have provided valuable assistance for the conducting of the line survey and thus demonstrated their interest in improving the regional power supply situation.

6.4. Disclosure

30. Barqi Tojik has prepared a project information leaflet in Tajik. This was distributed to the people for the first time end of 2014/beginning of 2015 (after acceptance of this LARP by ADB and BT). The project information leaflet contains the following information:

- i. a brief background of the Project, specifically the civil works to be undertaken and the adverse social impacts
- ii. preliminary estimates of land acquisition;
- iii. project entitlements;
- iv. indicative schedule of resettlement activities;
- v. grievance redress mechanism; and



- vi. contact persons for any queries. Parallel to distribution of the leaflet, a summary version of the draft LARP in Tajik language was posted in Hukumat and Jamoat offices. The draft LARP was also uploaded on the ADB website after project appraisal.

31. The revised version of the LARP after approval by Barqi Tojik and ADB was again disclosed to the DHs and uploaded on the ADB website. Barqi Tojik regional staff also distributed a revised version of the project information leaflet prior to the final engineering design by the contractor. In addition, the Operation Manual provided clear idea to all local stakeholders and especially to the affected households about the process of identification and assessment of damages, and of the compensation and grievance redress mechanism.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

32. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been constituted in order to assist the economically DPs in resolving queries and complaints. The GRC has been meeting at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances. Grievance registers ([Appendix III](#)) have been placed at district level. There was no grievance reported concerning the LARP implementation. Based on informal interviews the economically DPs were satisfied with compensation received.

33. A number of formal and informal consultations with DPs additionally affected by the project and other major stakeholders were conducted during assessment and the preparation of the LARP. Representatives of the local government at jamoat level, specialist from the agriculture department in Panjakent and Ayni districts, safeguards team of PMU Barqi Tojik were consulting DPs on a daily basis during the assessment and preparation of final LARP. A brief summary of the major consultations with affected people is given below.

- a. All DPs additionally affected by the Project
- b. Local Government, relevant departments representatives
- c. Grievance Redress Committee's representatives in Panjakent and Ayni Districts
- d. Safeguards team of the PMU Barqi Tojik
- e. Other community members, DPs representatives and local authorities

34. Although majority of DPs were present during assessment, measurements and registration of affected land and crops, once again all type of losses that were registered, were assessed with each individual owner during the consultations. Further methods of identification of costs for each type of losses have been communicated to DPs and sample cases were explained on way of lands, crops and trees valuation methods applied.

35. It was explained that in case of occurrence of any other extra damage and impact on land and crops created by machinery work that was not going to be compensated, DPs can submit their grievance to the GRC representative in jamoat and seek compensation for the damages. In addition, it was explained that there may be some temporary impact on land of some community members during the construction work. In this case project has to ensure registration of such cases and compensation should be provided to the owner before acquiring the land.

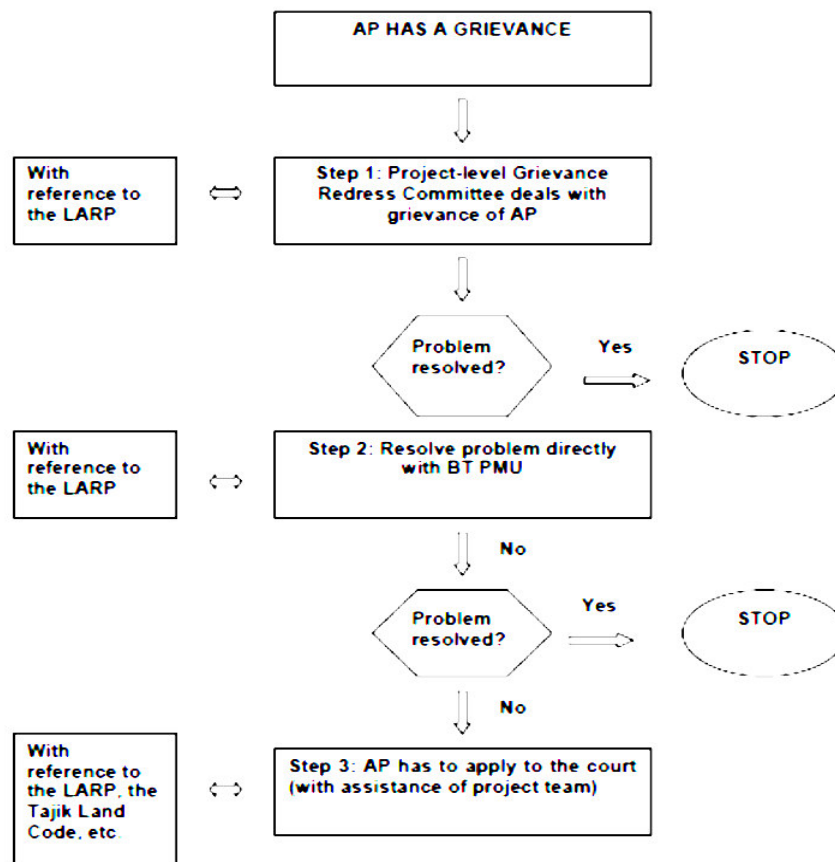


Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

36. During project implementation, the project management consultants have included in their team an international and a local resettlement specialist. They assisted the Monitoring Department in updating, based on detailed design, and implementing the LARP. Due to the large number of DHs, the project organization for resettlement requires close cooperation between the PMU, the Rayon “Commissions on Assessment of Damages and Losses” and the local District Barqi Tojik offices. The DHs have been represented in the process and two representatives have become full members of the three Rayon based Commissions for the Ayni - Rudaki Project.

37. BT, with assistance of the contractor (who has been responsible for assessing the land plots required and identifying the land usage title owners) and the Hukumat, finalized agreements with the DHs on the compensation amounts due to them. Barqi Tojik physically delivered compensation to the DHs by its cash desk. BT monitored the timely payment of compensation and its proper documentation and. An account of this process, including amounts disbursed lists are attached in Appendix I and a few photos in Appendix II.

8.1. Commission on Assessment of Damages and Losses



38. The assessment of all damages and losses were done and valuation of compensation decided by the Commission on Assessment of Damages and Losses. According to the Decree No. 641 of 30th December 2011, the Commission consists of the following members:

- Deputy Chairperson of the Rayon (as chairperson of the commission),
- Chairperson of the Rayon committee of land resources and usage (incl. construction),
- Rayon architect,
- Representatives of the Department for Water Usage,
- Representatives of the District Environment Committee,
- Representatives of the Department for Sanitation and Fire Control,
- Representatives of the land users where lands are taken permanently or temporarily,
- Representatives of organizations which have a stake in land distribution and other representatives of organizations according to the local authority's decision.

39. In accordance with the ADB and BT/PMU agreements on land acquisition, there would also be the local BT representative and the responsible person for resettlement issues of BT/PMU in the Commission. Considering the large number of affected land plots and their owners, this commission cannot do all of the work. Therefore, a working commission as a subgroup of the Rayon Commission has to be established with the following members:

- one representative of the Rayon Land Commission,
- one representative of the Jamoat administration concerned,
- one representative of a Community Based Organization (CBO) from one of the Jamoats concerned (preferably from a farmer's organization) or a representative of the affected farmers themselves (could be difficult to organize),
- one representative of BT/PMU land acquisition and resettlement team.
- The representative of the contractor, responsible for the identification of losses, is a member of the sub-commission without right to vote.

40. The work procedures of the sub-commission and the Rayon Commission is explained in detail in the Operational Manual. Work details was also part of the training of the three commissions by BT/PMU and the consultant.

8.2. Resettlement Database

41. The PMU office in Dushanbe computerizes all information concerning land acquisition, socioeconomic information of affected land and other assets structures, inventory of losses of individual DPs, compensation and entitlements, payments and relocation. This database has formed the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

9. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

42. Based on available revenue/land records land ownership was assessed and subsequently, extent of impact was determined and documents were signed by the team ([Appendix I](#)). Accordingly, land will be formally handed over to the contractor by the Government, after receiving "No objection Letter" from ADB. This, updated LARP was prepared based on the actual implementation of the LARP, to include DPs actually affected by the OHL works. LARP implementation is compliant with ADB safeguards requirements and National Laws.

12.1 Land Acquisition Redress



43. In the two districts under this Project 7 jamoats, viz Dar-Dar and Urmetan in Ayni (additional impact identified near Tower Number-5, 11 and 40);and Chinor,H Hasan, L Sherali, Sujina, and Voru in Panjakent have had fresh impacts as the work was initiated along the 3.4 km additional stretch than in the previous report. Because of the impact is caused by the towers in this stretch a total of 205 DPs have been redressed , 179 in Penjakent and 26 in Ayni.

12.2 Crops Affected by Construction of Towers

44. Crops grown at the tower's foundation area have been compensated by default regardless of whether or not the land user is able to collect the harvest before the impact.The standing crops and other activities on these lands to be used are mentioned below with the calculated compensation. PMU has calculated the compensation a per entitlement matrix. Total compensation amount delivered for Ayni 29224 TJS and for Panjakent this amount is 82,297 TJS; making the total compensation delivered for the two districts 111,521 TJS based on the additional impact that was documented under Addendum to LARP.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

45. The data on impact of construction have been processed and table of calculation is given below.

10.1. Key Assumptions for the Compensation Budget

46. Compensation details:

- Losses of non-perennial crops has been compensated fully already after preparation of the land and planting/sowing,
- Fruit trees older than one year has been considered as fruit bearing even if they are not
- For house-garden land, the highest value for crops has been adopted (i.e. TJS 40, 200/ ha the price has been calculated for onions),
- Due to the low volume of compensation payments for irrevocable losses and the fact that the new towers constitute a constraint on all mechanical works in the fields, a base rate of 250 TJS has been paid additionally for every tower (TJS 20 500 in total).
- Due to the fact, that irrigation water is scarce in some areas and not all farms are regularly serviced, provided if the irrigation water was available for at least two seasons in the last five years, the payment of full compensation has been given for permanent losses.

47. Other conditions influencing the assessment of damage sand the volume of compensation payments:

- Up to the final construction work, it is likely to obtain data of the needed construction of approximately 17.8 km of lines for agricultural land, it certainly damages crops. Some parts of the towers may also be constructed on public areas (waste land or public infrastructure areas such as unused ground, borders of channels or of drainages, etc.).
- The fact that construction work will also be done during late autumn and winter(15 November until 20 March) when crops cannot be damaged is not taken into consideration while calculating value of damages,
- Many trees in the project area have been planted only recently and at larger distances to each other than older plantations, and they are often intercropped with wheat. This could result in less damages than calculated in this Chapter.
- The field survey shows that the permanent loss of house-garden land is not expected. All towers have been constructed outside of house gardens, hence the category of house-garden land does not become a specific category for assessment of damages and compensation in this LARP. This was confirmed by the DMS;



10.2. Permanently Acquired Land

48. The work on additional stretch has demanded permanent acquisition of land in Ayni and 272.5 sq mtr has been be acquired. In Panjaket this figure is and 1,608 sq m respectively. In total, permanently affected land to be acquired by the project is 1880.5 sq m. The users of these permanently acquired plots has received a compensation payment for loss of land use rights based on the yearly potential produce of the land at market rates for five years (for seven years if apricot and citrus tree areas are required).

10.3. Temporarily Acquired Land

49. In Ayni temporary acquisition of land is 6,644 sq m. and in Penjaket this figure is 33,763 sq m; overall temporary acquisition is 40,407 sq m.

50. Calculation of Losses for Compensation:

- a. **Losses of crops:** Compensation for cash or subsistence crops found during the survey on lands to be acquired for tower foundations is determined by multiplying the estimated yield on these lands by the market value of the produce at 2017 prices and again multiplying the result by 5. The average yields per hectare and the market price for the main products (cotton, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, etc.) is shown in Table 2.
- b. **Losses of apricot, pomegranate, apple and citrus trees:** Compensation for fully grown apricot trees and citrus is calculated by multiplying the market value of the produce from each tree during the previous year by 7 years. A plenty of time for newly planted apricot, apple or citrus seedling would take before it can bear fruit.

51. On the other hand, compensation for trees which are not yet bearing fruit could be calculated by multiplying the cost of production (i.e. input and labor) on the land for one year by 3.5 years (the average age of the trees) for apricots and citrus, or 2.5 years for pomegranate plus cost of seedlings. The assessment of age of trees and actual damages has proven to be complicated in many other cases of land acquisition so that at this LARP all trees older than one year has been considered as productive in order to avoid disputes. Compensation for apricot, pomegranate, citrus, apple, etc. trees which are less than one year of age is calculated by adding the cost of production (i.e., input and labor) on the land for one year and the cost of seedlings.

52. A one-hectare plot of land has an average of approximately 300 apricot, 625 pomegranate, and 400 citrus trees, while the costs of one seedling are TJS 3.5 for apricots and pomegranates, and TJS 25 for citrus (indeed, there are almost no lemon tree plantations in the project area, only some individual trees).

53. Apricot trees bear fruit once a year, and the average yield of a one hectare of land with apricots is about 10,500 kg with a market price of TJS 1.5 to 2.0 per kg. For citrus/lemon the harvesting period is longer than for apricots (about six months) but yields are lower with 4,000 kg and an estimated market price of TJS 5.0.

54. ***In order to avoid disputes during assessment of losses, this LARP considers all apricot, citrus, apple, and pomegranate trees of more than three years of age as fruit bearing.***

55. For all types of trees which, after replanting require five to seven years to reach full productivity (according to the local information provided by the Agricultural Departments of the Rayons), input and labor costs have been added to the value of losses according to the following estimates:



- input costs such as fertilizer and plant protection chemicals (both of which are not available everywhere and used only at very low intensity) TJS 275,
- labor costs per year and hectare for irrigation and trimming TJS 660,
- labor costs for maintenance of field channels TJS 110.

10.4. Permanent Loss of Land Use Rights Estimates

56. The amount of SS payments to cover the permanent loss of rights to land used in the construction of overhead lines around TJS 81,901 (TJS 59,901 of the 9.63 hectares of crops and TJS 22,000 as base payments). If the forecast estimates also take into account that cut down the fruit trees are regarded as irrecoverable losses due to the fact that they have to be re-planted to get a first harvest in 3-4 years for vines, five years for the garnet and seven years for citrus and apricot trees.

57. Average compensation for tower costs are 708.20 TJS, which is 29% less than expected. The small difference is also the result of moving the towers of a very productive area in Ayni and Panjakent, who has more bad soil and less water for irrigation. Again, unexpected expenses have covered extra costs in the case, when the tower is the cause of a higher damage than was calculated.

10.5. Compensation for Crops Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

58. As shown in Chapter 2.3, net of land withdrawn from circulation on an ongoing basis to angle and suspension towers (i.e 9 630.5 m²) given in the standard scope of 850m² on tower have needed an additional piece of 65 000 m² farm land, that has affected only temporarily in one season harvest mounting angle 20 and 68 suspension towers.

59. Also, at the time of wire tension, for the corridor of four meters on the route approx. 17,808 m (= 17.8 km) to access to the 88 towers construction site, needed to use an additional 71,232 m² strip of cultivated land. This zone has been calculated on the reality of the hanging wires have produced on existing routes and the earth between fields without crops or planted with crops (mostly near channels and large access roads).



Table 6: Total Loss and Compensation Payments

District	Number of Fruit Bearing Trees, pcs.	Crop/per Tree Productivity for 1 year/Kg	Crop Loss	Price for 1Kg.	Compensation for 1 Year (TJS) (18X19)	25% for Compensation of Vulnerable	Additional Compensations for Towers Installation	Compensation for Loss of Rights for Land Using (TJS) (20x5 years)	Total Paid (TJS) Compensation
Ayni	207	192900	4888	353	8019	0	750	17282	29224
Panjakent	122	3540640	47078.2	2046.8	62779	2840	4000	15186	82297
Total	329	3733540	51966	2400	70798	2840	4750	32468	111521

10.6. Income Restoration Program

60. No specific income restoration program was implemented because there are no physically DHs that would be severely affected by the loss of their productive assets and income sources.

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

61. Barqi Tojik hasn't allowed construction activities in specific sites of the alignment to begin until land acquisition and payment of compensation and cash assistance have been satisfactorily completed, and the site is free from encumbrances.

12. RESETTLEMENT MONITORING

62. The Project implementation is being monitored to provide the PIU/PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement issues, if any. Monitoring for this purpose involves- i) administrative monitoring to ensure timely implementation and problem solving; ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socioeconomic survey of DPs undertaken during preparation; and iii) overall monitoring to assess DPs' status.

63. The implementation of the LARP is also being monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigation measures designed to address the Project's adverse social impacts are adequate and effective.

64. Internal Monitoring has been conducted by the PMU. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reporting has covered the following:

- Compliance with land acquisition and resettlement compensation policies;
- Adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the LARP;



- c. Fair and judicious handling of complaints and grievances;
- d. Compensation payments to DHs made as mandated by the LARP; and
- e. Success in restoring the DH's incomes to pre-project levels.

Prior to the delivery of compensation payments to the DHs, the PMU has announced the compensation dates, including a detailed compensation schedule for each community. No construction in the affected areas hasn't commenced until the payment of compensation has been fully completed.

13. CONCLUSIONS

65. BT paid the DPs the amounts that were announced during consultation meeting organized for them to check the accuracy of assets inventory and cost calculations.

66. BT followed the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requirements for involuntary resettlement and the principles adopted for the project. All compensations, assistance and benefits adopted in the proposed entitlements matrix, corresponded to the DPs received benefits that they were entitled for. Implementation of Addendum to LARP has adequately met all requirements listed in the main LARP of the project, which Barqi Tojik and ADB approved.

67. BT's Social and environmental monitoring department firmly confirms complete implementation of the Addendum to LARP and recommends for provision of No Objection Letter for commence of civil works. Table 6 above provides information about the items and quantities that BT has redressed for.

68. There was loss of land and income due to the changes in the transmission line design. However, the loss of lands and crops has not affected the livelihood of the DPs since compensation were provided. No conflicts among the DPs, project implementers and local authorities were reported.

69. The Resettlement Plan was implemented guided by the legal, institutional and implementation framework in accordance with the ADB IR policy guidelines and legislation for compensation for affected assets and rehabilitation of the DPs.



Appendix I Additional List Redressed DPs

District Ayni

Ведомость выплат компенсации затронутым лицам при строительстве Лот-2 ВЛ 220 кВ «Айни-Рудак» по по Айнинскому району						
№ п/п	Д/д/м	Ф. И. О. глава хозяйства/ семьи	название хозяйство	Данные паспорта	Компенсация	Подпись получателя
1	Дар Дар	Нодиров Рухангез		A1302785 ш.к.д. Хунда и. Айн	814	
2	Дар Дар	Нодиров Ромиз		A2435651 ш.к.д. Хунда и. Айн	8062	
3	Дар Дар	Миров Абдукувайс		A2640890 ш.к.д. и. Айн	1047	
4	Дар Дар	Муродкулов Эмурод		A6652517 ш.к.д. и. Айн	2520	
5	Дар Дар	Ракибов Зубайдулло	Джун Нав	A3927154 ш.к.д. и. Айн	564	
6	Дар Дар	Соатов Убайдулло		A1685 ш.к.д. Хунда и. Айн	128	
7	Дар Дар	Шаринова Майрам		A00890539 ш.к.д. и. Айн	400	
8	Дар Дар	Турсунова Орулгул		Св.гос. рег. III-ЕЖ N422675 Айн р.ч.	240	
9	Дар Дар	Арбобова Фотима		A1704486 ш.к.д. и. Айн	224	
10	Дар Дар	Сафарова Мадя		A00256903 ш.к.д. и. Айн	160	
11	Дар Дар	Амриданов Шамсидин		A6483626 ш.к.д. и. Айн	80	
12	Дар Дар	Амонова Ашурмо		A7926887 ш.к.д. Хунда и. Айн	80	
13	Дар Дар	Низлова Саodat		A7187136 ш.к.д. и. Айн	195	
14	Дар Дар	Изатуловна Садам		A2143129 ш.к.д. и. Айн	256	
15	Урметан	Эров Файзимурод		A1704475 ш.к.д. и. Айн	1294	
16	Урметан	Хамитов Абдухалиф	Малм	Шокогатхоно Айн	10584	
17	Урметан	Коштинев Шариф	Файзбор	A4499090 ш.к.д. и. Айн	630	
18	Урметан	Мухиддинов Камол		A0245787 О.Б.Д. Айн	392	
19	Урметан	Шералиев Бадал		A1087397 ш.к.д. и. Айн	240	
20	Урметан	Ашуров Хачибой		A7618650 ш.к.д. и. Айн	528	
21	Урметан	Худжова Майсара		A7620391 ш.к.д. и. Айн	384	
22	Урметан	Шералиев Рахмат		A7422624 ш.к.д. и. Айн	262	
23	Урметан	Одильона Мавлуда		A1303469 ш.к.д. и. Айн	30	
24	Урметан	Абдуллоева Озода		A5792248 ш.к.д. и. Айн	32	
25	Урметан	Бахромова З.		A3955542 ш.к.д. и. Айн	42	
26	Урметан	Хафизов А.		A3955202 ш.к.д. и. Айн	36	
90		ИТОГО:			29224	

Исполнительный Директор
ГУ "ЦУПЭС"

Главный бухгалтер



Назарзода Н.Р.

Сулейманова З.Н.



District Panjakent

Ведомость выплат компенсации затронутым лицам при строительстве ВЛ 220 кВ «Айни-Рулаки» в Пенджикентскому району Согдской области

№ п/п	Джамоат	Ф. И. О. главы хозяйства/семьи	название хозяйство	Данные паспорта	Компенсация	Подпись получателя
1	Вору	Боев Назир	Индивидуал.	A 5832160 ш.и.м. Копхаджон ш.и.д. Копхаджон	1 154	[Signature]
2	Суджона	Юсупов Хайт	Кумсой	A 542 8222 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 117	[Signature]
3	Суджона	Замонбоев Умиджон	Мушхона	A 5478088 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	483	[Signature]
4	Суджона	Бозоров Илхом	Кутарма	A 5157132 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	466	[Signature]
5	Суджона	Эгамбердиев Шомансур	Мушхона	A 1322930 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	4 750	[Signature]
6	Х. Хасан	Мухаммадрузиев Юсуфжон		A 5803132 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	2 420	[Signature]
7	Х. Хасан	Арслонев Сохибжон		A 00814254 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	336	[Signature]
8	Л. Шерали	Нопиров Равшан		A 3326783 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	815	[Signature]
9	Чинор	Муродова Маллохат		A 5831664 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	4 541	[Signature]
10	Чинор	Хасанова Раъно		A 6579741 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	3 452	[Signature]
11	Чинор	Мунавваров Сайфулло		A 3500182 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 571	[Signature]
12	Чинор	Исоева Тожикул		A 1850687 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	3 902	[Signature]
13	Чинор	Махрабова Гулнора		A 4596660 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	2 159	[Signature]
14	Чинор	Мархамова Гулнора		A 4596660 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	98	[Signature]
15	Чинор	Умурзиков Шамсиддин		A 3030380 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 494	[Signature]
16	Чинор	Кодирова Мохиинисо		A 4969303 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	3 343	[Signature]
17	Чинор	Джасинов Хошим		A 4442261 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 051	[Signature]
18	Чинор	Хидоятон Назар		A 8194571 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	530	[Signature]
19	Чинор	Бурхоннова Мушарраф		A 2750268 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 728	[Signature]
20	Чинор	Бурхоннова Мушарраф		A 3500997 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 077	[Signature]
21	Чинор	Чаккенов Хасан		A 4306540 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	4 456	[Signature]
22	Чинор	Гилебов Эшмат		A 0514880 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	5 127	[Signature]
23	Чинор	Нуралиева Феруза		A 2737038 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 167	[Signature]
24	Чинор	Ашуров Манучехр		A 1807754 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	1 524	[Signature]
25	Чинор	Ибрагимов Шароф		A 6488261 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	84	[Signature]
26	Чинор	Ибрагимов Хуршед (Ибрагимов Турдунис)		A 5476813 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	84	[Signature]
27	Чинор	Бозоров Муродилло		A 5517404 ш.и.д. ш. Касимов	112	[Signature]



28	Чинор	Ибрагимов Саттор	А 4522933 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	112	✓
29	Чинор	Уматов Тургул	А 5047490 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	98	✓
30	Чинор	Уматов Бахриддин	А 824 9224 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	84	✓
31	Чинор	Уматов Бахриддин	А 5460463 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	140	✓
32	Чинор	Ахроров Шавкат	А 4250811 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	284	✓
33	Чинор	Муродов Асрор	А 6659792 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	460	✓
34	Чинор	Ахроров Камол	А 7638339 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	282	✓
35	Чинор	Ахророва Ойсафар	А 0945261 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	749	✓
36	Чинор	Шералиев Бахриддин	А 00840904 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	539	✓
37	Чинор	Ибрагимов Хомид	А 1094446 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	239	✓
38	Чинор	Гаффоров Камол	А 5392423 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	384	✓
39	Чинор	Мусурмонова Сохиба	А 4019633 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	384	✓
40	Чинор	Шералиева Мохира	А 4304897 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	179	✓
41	Чинор	Хотамова Мархабо	А 3499318 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	239	✓
42	Чинор	Шералиева Гулзода	А 5801094 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	239	✓
43	Чинор	Шералиев Камол	А 3844309 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	112	✓
44	Чинор	Шералиев Мухсинидин	А 4304486 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	224	✓
45	Чинор	Тошмуродов Гайрат	А 544 2546 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	399	✓
46	Чинор	Тоштемиров Тохир	А 3531696 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	56	✓
47	Чинор	Абдулхалимов Робия	А 3379132 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	186	✓
48	Чинор	Рустамов Хусан	А 1173080 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	119	✓
49	Чинор	Джалилова Зулфидар	А 7736576 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	256	✓
50	Чинор	Турсунова Мукаддас	А 0054305 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	49	✓
51	Чинор	Исокова Бибифотима	А 8205467 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	359	✓
52	Чинор	Одинова Булробия	А 0947374 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	336	✓
53	Чинор	Шералиев Нусрат	А 7614377 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	24	✓
54	Чинор	Шералиев Фазлидин	А 6549206 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	24	✓
55	Чинор	Гонбов Закидин	А 5928230 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	224	✓
56	Чинор	Сарибоева Сабохат	А 3500345 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	640	✓
57	Чинор	Махмирозова Богданоий	А 4304391 ш.к.д. ш. фан. д.к.н.о.	70	✓



88	Чинор	Кенжаев Мурод	А 156 96 102 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	256	✓
89	Чинор	Каримов Нарзулло	А 4969297 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	512	✓
90	Чинор	Хайдаров Икромкул	А 5443021 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	612	✓
91	Чинор	Дарамов Халим	А 4536237 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	84	✓
92	Чинор	Рахимов Абдуллим	А 49 88542 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	28	✓
93	Чинор	Маматов Ахад	А 430 8602 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	640	✓
94	Чинор	Маматов Райхон	А 151 2259 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	56	✓
95	Чинор	Норимов Хакберди	А 4441477 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	84	✓
96	Чинор	Норимов Хакберди	А 4441477 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	140	✓
97	Чинор	Исмаилов Исроил	А 1805812 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	28	✓
98	Чинор	Дустов Бахронбек	А 1095388 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	28	✓
99	Чинор	Дустов Бахронбек	А 1095388 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	98	✓
100	Чинор	Самадов Исроил	А 0013088 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	74	✓
101	Чинор	Муҳиддинов Эрон	А 7615313 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	256	✓
102	Чинор	Эргашев Саид	А 022 8025 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	28	✓
103	Чинор	Хурсандинов Елуб	А 2190242 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	239	✓
104	Чинор	Бозоров Умнат	А 2213150 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	70	✓
105	Чинор	Хушвактов Долло	А 00596193 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	30	✓
106	Чинор	Хушвактов Шамсидин	А 5402556 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	359	✓
107	Чинор	Хушвактов Усмон	А 305 2579 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	359	✓
108	Чинор	Юнусова Хусноро	А 1824306 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	239	✓
109	Чинор	Рашидов Шавкат	А 2751355 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	239	✓
110	Чинор	Усарова Зулхумор	А 4305656 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	495	✓
111	Чинор	Ражабова Дилноза	А 5476007 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	719	✓
112	Чинор	Бурханов Курбон	А 00207508 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	256	✓
113	Чинор	Алликбаров Икром	А 7615140 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	203	✓
114	Чинор	Шамсиев Бахриддин	А 1155090 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	99	✓
115	Чинор	Исокова Гулноза	А 1516956 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	256	✓
116	Чинор	Рузиев Зариф	А 0913179 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	256	✓
117	Чинор	Сандова Матлуба	А 4196382 Ш.К.Д. ш. Тоҷиконини	61	✓



118	Чинор	Хомидов Махмандариф		A 402 0882 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	49	Компьютер
119	Чинор	Равшанова Фариди		См. пункт 1.273342 ш. фанзакем.	49	Компьютер
120	Чинор	Хужахмедов Нормаммад		A 6644486 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	11	Компьютер
121	Чинор	Исрофилов Илхом		A 8194810 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	308	Компьютер
122	Чинор	Назаров Бахтиёр		A 5485934 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	479	Компьютер
123	Чинор	Хомидов Ражаб		A 4306126 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	112	Компьютер
124	Чинор	Ахроров Уралбой		A 0227429 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	112	Компьютер
125	Чинор	Хайдаров Ашур		A 8194672 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	56	Компьютер
126	Чинор	Мухиддинова Марзия		A 00259270 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	239	Компьютер
127	Чинор	Кучона Матлуба		См. пункт 1.273342 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	239	Компьютер
128	Чинор	Бахронов Хамро		A 1316508 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	239	Компьютер
129	Чинор	Алибеов Маъруф		A 1268340 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	49	Компьютер
130	Чинор	Хакимов Салоҳидин		A 3533611 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	359	Компьютер
131	Чинор	Шодиева Наргиза		A 2750820 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	599	Компьютер
132	Чинор	Хасанова Бувоҳол		A 1454051 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	350	Компьютер
133	Чинор	Додхоева Сайрам		A 2719816 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	299	Компьютер
134	Чинор	Джаънокова Хожар		A 365 0510 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	299	Компьютер
135	Чинор	Усмонов Аҳадкул		A 1155574 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	179	Компьютер
136	Чинор	Эсанов Гофур		A 5962523 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	179	Компьютер
137	Чинор	Шербоева Мавлуда		A 5848813 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	179	Компьютер
138	Чинор	Яхшибоева Марҳамат		A 3923275 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	299	Компьютер
139	Чинор	Азимов Хушвак		A 2430837 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	51	Компьютер
140	Чинор	Алимкулов Махмуд		A 4535692 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	98	Компьютер
141	Чинор	Каримов Саъдулло		A 3533293 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	179	Компьютер
142	Чинор	Джаънокова Ойлар		A 5073071 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	179	Компьютер
143	Чинор	Додхоев Лутфилло		A 6622435 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	299	Компьютер
144	Чинор	Сатторов Бурибой		A 5005525 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	419	Компьютер
145	Чинор	Наримов Турсун		A 4536022 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	140	Компьютер
146	Чинор	Фахриев Мардон		A 00231565 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	202	Компьютер
147	Чинор	Фахриев Умар		A 4088918 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакем.	148	Компьютер



148	Чинор	Халимова Хурамой	А 00050201 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	299	✓
149	Чинор	Усаров Усмон	А 7174551 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	179	✓
150	Чинор	Хасанов Хамро	А 1513009 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	179	✓
151	Чинор	Муминов Махмадамин	А 0945342 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	140	✓
152	Чинор	Муминов Махмадасуф	А 2430944 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	70	✓
153	Чинор	Хурсанов Асатулло	А 5895887 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	70	✓
154	Чинор	Мусоев Салоҳидин	А 7919996 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	640	✓
155	Чинор	Шералиева Замира	А 2173333 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	168	✓
156	Чинор	Хушмуродов Кузи	А 5971065 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	224	✓
157	Чинор	Исоев Нарзикул	А 5391857 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	224	✓
158	Чинор	Салимов Хабибулло	А 3844125 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	239	✓
159	Чинор	Холиқназарова Дилбар	А 5847814 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	503	✓
160	Чинор	Мирзоев Музаили	А 1268344 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	179	✓
161	Чинор	Раҳматуллоев Кучмурод	А 2758820 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	28	✓
162	Чинор	Кенжаева Наргиза	А 4509943 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	299	✓
163	Чинор	Махмироева Хурсаной	А 8223542 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	28	✓
164	Чинор	Иргашев Одил	А 5802612 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	179	✓
165	Чинор	Назаров Комил	А 5895342 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	384	✓
166	Чинор	Худойназаров Обло	А 4509440 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	28	✓
167	Чинор	Норимова Муҳаррам	А 3923022 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	256	✓
168	Чинор	Гаффарова Мунаввара	А 4967075 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	359	✓
169	Чинор	Хушвактов Олим	А 4082862 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	280	✓
170	Чинор	Раҳимов Аҳмад	А 00250224 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	359	✓
171	Чинор	Гулна Мавжула	А 38992270 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	512	✓
172	Чинор	Ахроров Тоҳир	А 00057612 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	119	✓
173	Чинор	Арслонова Гулҷехра	А 4536312 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	119	✓
174	Чинор	Худоёрова Манзура	А 2834762 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	256	✓
175	Чинор	Назаров Хотамкул	А 5476641 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	280	✓
176	Чинор	Назаров Аъзам	А 5005182 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	359	✓
177	Чинор	Джумаев Сафар	А 3841942 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	460	✓

178	Чинор	Бурхоннов Хикматулло	А 0228536 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	61	✓
179	Чинор	Амонбердиев Шермат	А 2701499 ш.к.д. ш. фанзакеми	420	✓
ИТОГО:				82 297,00	

Исполнительный Директор
ГУ "ЦУПЭС"

Главный бухгалтер



Назарзода Н.Р.

Сулейманова З.Н.

Appendix II Photos of Redressing Process July/August 2017





